CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

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Review of relations between

THE USSR AND CHINA

THE CIVIL RIGHTS SCENE IN AMERICA

CHANGES IN SHANGHAI'S PRESS

ALUN FALCONER

EDITORIALS:

LIBERATION OF TAIWAN

REMOVAL OF FACTORIES

MARCH 11, 1950

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LETTERS From The People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of The China Weekly Review.

WUSIH PROSPERS

To The Editor:

Long, long ago, people say, there was a cassiterite mound to the west of Wusih. But after thorough excavation no tin was found. The inhabitants were sorely disappointed, crying "wu sih" (no tin). This was afterwards authorized to be the name of this city.

The famous Tai Lake lies to the south of the city. Around this beautiful lake there are many scenic spots such as Yiyuen, Yuen Tou Chu, Mei Yuen, etc.

Wusih has a population of about 2,000,000, most of whom are engaged in trade and industry. Formerly Wusih was a city of little consequence, but with the building of a number of mills and factories in the suburbs, it soon assumed a position of great importance. Now there are four big cotton mills, two woolen mills, two silk mills, and two flour mills. It is the greatest rice market in China. Most of the rice sold in Shanghai comes from Wusih. It is a little Shanghai, as many of us call it.

Since the liberation, people have intensified their efforts for production and many have even volunteered to serve the public without payment. Many women who were idle and did nothing but gamble before the liberation are now busy with sewing work.

Businessmen make money through the usual channels, but since liberation the market has rarely been disturbed by speculators. In view of the favorable outlook for business, the old city wall will soon be pulled down, work which was long sabotaged and frustrated by the local reactionary elements before the liberation.

Victory Bonds have a good sale here and many have engaged in this campaign enthusiastically. People are challenging each other to purchase bonds, so the allotted goal will be reached before long.

CHEN PAO-DING

Wusih
February 23, 1950

VETERINARY SCHOOL

To The Editor:

Veterinary science is very important in China, which is primarily an agricultural country with 80 to 90 percent of the population engaged in agriculture. Among this vast agricultural population are millions of herdsmen whose livelihood depends on their animals in the world-famous pasture land of Kansu, Chinghai, Sikong, Suiyuan and Ninghsia provinces. Many plant-growing farmers also raise animals during their spare time. However, the animal pests and plague which prevail all over the country have always in the past resulted in incalculable losses.

The KMT government realized this situation but was impotent to do anything practical to prevent or control these diseases. Though over the years Animal Disease Control Stations were set up in Nanking, Lanchow, Chengtu, Kweiyang and Peking, work was always limited to the laboratory with no practical assistance to the people.

While veterinary courses were offered in schools, they were purely theoretical and graduates of these courses found it impossible to do any practical work. Under the KMT, Veterinary Science was only a beautiful name. The KMT never did anything to pass on simple veterinary information to those depending on animals for a living.

With the speedy developments in the military situation from 1947—1949 the PLA found itself very much in need of a large number of draft animals to serve as power-suppliers. Animals have always been more suitable for military purposes in this country than engines. Draft animals are called "the soul of the commissary troops." The PLA, according to one very rough estimate, has hundreds of thousands of horses, asses and mules in its animal departments. In the early days when animals were assembled in large numbers, they suffered very much from one disease or another.

But, because the PLA tackles all its difficulties with vigor and courage, its veterinary problems, too, were successfully solved. A course on veterinary treatment was set up. Specialists were invited as instructors and cadets were selected from the staff; lectures were held and attended regularly. The study course was limited to the most practical aspects of the science; a great deal was learned by the trainees who after one year's training were able to participate in the practical program which had been organized. Very soon great improvements were seen in the health of the PLA's draft anmials.

To date the PLA has organized three veterinary schools and in these schools staff are trained to meet the army's needs.

Veterinary schools have already begun to show results through their practical trainees. In the case of the 3rd Field Army which organized its school in Shantung in 1946 with only one lecturer and eight students—this school had to move many times as a result of fighting—there have been many graduates now doing an important job for the army. One of the characteristics of the PLA is that its soldiers utilize every minute of their leisure time. PLA members study and learn. As the PLA liberated every corner of the country, former KMT veterinary stations and materials were taken over and utilized. The Veterinary School is now settled in Nanking and has an enrollment of 300 students. It has a bright future ahead.

Veterinary schools which had a hard time in the past are facing the future with hope. It is recognized that many qualified people are needed to handle specialized veterinarian problems for the period of reconstruction which China is entering.

C. S. YING

Nanking
March 1, 1950

SINO-SOVIET TREATY

To The Editor:

The Chinese people hail the signing of the new Sino-Soviet Treaty and Agreements for two reasons: first, this Treaty will cement the tles of friendship between the two peoples, and will serve once again to notify the world that a large segment of mankind is united for peace; second, in the task of reconstruction, China needs aid in the form of technical assistance, industrial equipment and the wherewithal to make the necessary purchases. Help from the Soviet Union has come at a time when our industrial plans are just beginning to be implemented and therefore this aid will be of vital assistance to us in speeding up our industrialization, a task which will take many years.

With regard to the Agreements outlining the return of the cities of Dairen and Port Arthur to complete Chinese control and the return of the Changchun Railway, we were certain that this action would take place even before the signing of the Agreements. But what a shock this must have been to those newsmongers who make up the Voice of America broadcasts which for months have been slyly and then openly accusing the Soviet Union of annexing "Manchuria" and portions of North China. It seems such a pity that the Voice of America is permitted to continue its lies and slanders—not because these broadcasts have any serious effect on listeners in China but because of the great disservice which they do the American people who are being prevented by their own government's news distortions from having the facts.

CHEN LI-MEI

Nanking
February 28, 1950

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

J. B. Powell
(Editor & Publisher, 1918-1947)

John W. Powell, *Editor & Publisher*

Editors

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Rose Yardumian
Alun Falconer
Margaret Turner

Contributing Editors

William Berges — Chiang Pi-hou
Tong Chun-cho — Lin Wo-chiang
Chen Fu-sheng — Hugh Deane
Mark M. Lu — Duncan C. Lee
Galahad Wood — T. P. King
Julian Schuman — Shen Chien-tu
C. Y. W. Meng — Betty C. Chang

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Chen Pang-cheng, *Circulation Mgr.*

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LIBERATION OF TAIWAN

THE liberation of Taiwan is in sight. With the elimination of this last main KMT base, as well as the other minor pockets such as Hainan and the Chushan islands, and Tibet, Chiang Kai-shek and his henchmen will be finished and the Chinese people can turn their entire attention to the peaceful reconstruction of the country.

What this will mean for the China mainland can be readily seen when one considers the enormous civilian effort which must be made to sustain an army of millions of men, many still in the field carrying on active operations. The release of this enormous quantity of manpower for economically productive work will result in a substantial lift in the nation's economy. All the many reconstruction and construction tasks awaiting full attention—railways, highways, canals, dikes, and so on—can be tackled with greater manpower and money.

During the months which have passed since the liberation of the East China area from the corrupt and feudal rule of the Kuomintang, we have seen the basis laid for the country's new economy. Despite the sapping effects of the military campaigns against the KMT remnants, considerable progress has been made. Trade and production are on the whole showing steady improvement, while in a number of different lines, activity has reached or even surpassed pre-liberation levels. All of this has been accomplished, it is important to note, under the most trying conditions, which have in large measure resulted from the air raids, the blockade and the widespread pre-liberation destruction carried out by the KMT.

* * *

WHAT liberation will mean to the much-oppressed Taiwanese is rather more difficult to imagine. In fact, it cannot be imagined unless one is familiar with the record of the last five and a half decades. For 50 years the islanders lived under alien Japanese rule, while in the few years since VJ Day they have experienced a carpet-bagging, repressive dictatorship whose excesses have been so great as to defy adequate description.

While the KMT treated all of China as a subject whose main function was to pay tribute to the ruling cliques, Taiwan was given special attention. Just three years ago conditions reached such a point that the entire native population rose up in a mass revolt which, despite its general disorganization and virtual lack of leadership, nearly swept the Kuomintang off the island. However, by a combination of trickery and brute force, the KMT managed first to put the people off their guard and then to put them down.

On the afternoon of February 28, 1947, a special policeman of the island's Monopoly Bureau killed a woman cigarette hawker. Bystanders protested, and one of them was shot and killed. The next day large milling crowds of Taiwanese tried to demonstrate in front of official buildings. They were fired upon, with many being killed and wounded. At this point the entire island began to erupt and within a few days the people had ousted the KMT officials and taken over control of the island.

On March 1, the governor, General Chen Yi, held out the olive branch, promising all the administrative reforms which the people asked. However, on the same day he radioed Chiang Kai-shek for troops. Gendarmes were dispatched from Foochow, while contingents about to embark from other ports for garrison duty in Japan, were diverted to the island. General Chen then set about stalling the people, meeting their hastily composed grievances committees and discussing ways and means of settling the various "problems." On March 10 the troops from the mainland arrived and, starting in at both ends of the island, worked their way toward a junction in the center, killing and looting with complete abandon along the way. Conservative early estimates placed the next few day's killings at a minimum of 5,000, while later estimates revised the figure up to at least 10,000 dead.

Innumerable scenes of torture were viewed in nearly all cities on the island. In a small village just outside the capital city of Taipeh, 20 Taiwanese youths were mutilated before being run through with bayonets. In Taipeh itself, the invading troops spent their first few evenings in town going from house to house knocking and then shooting the person who opened the door. In Takao, at the opposite end of the island, thousands were jailed, many of whom were later shot and their bodies thrown into the sea. In fact, the tides all about the island were washing up bodies —many showing signs of torture— for a couple of weeks after the troops landed.

Following exposure of these atrocities, the KMT made a show of "investigating." The governor was dismissed (and later given another fat administrative post in another part of the country) and a new one installed. However, this, and the fact that from then on the garrison was kept up to full strength, was the only change. The economic plundering accompanied by the deliberate pauperization of the islanders continued unabated.

Today, according to reports from Taiwan, this process is being stepped up. The island is being made to support tens of thousands of "refugee" bureaucrats and war criminals, as well as scores of thousands of remnant troops who escaped from the mainland. Press dispatches from Taipeh tell of handbills and posters, stuck up on

walls at night, bearing slogans denouncing the Kuomintang and welcoming the People's Liberation Army.

* * *

IN view of such a history, one cannot doubt but what the people of Taiwan are anxiously awaiting liberation. The civil war is slated to end this year, and the liberation of Taiwan must come before the war can be ended. The day of liberation is in sight. It will indeed be a memorable occasion, both for the island and the mainland.

REMOVAL OF FACTORIES

AS a result of the recent intensification of air attacks against Shanghai by KMT planes the campaign to move factories to interior locations has been speeded up.

Shortly after the liberation of the city, it will be recalled, the authorities issued an appeal to local industrialists, asking those who could move with profit, both to themselves and the nation, to do so. A number of factories have already moved, while many more have been making plans to do so.

The whole idea was very sound, based on the undeniable fact that Shanghai is distant from both raw materials and markets. The heavy concentration of industry in this city has meant that wheat, rice, coal, lumber, cotton and innumerable other raw materials have had to be hauled here from distances sometimes running into hundreds of miles, while finished products have had to be shipped back to the villages and towns of the hinterland to be sold.

One factory which has only recently moved is the Hsin Ho Cotton Mill which transferred 5,000 spindles to Chengchow, Honan. The agreement between the management and the workers concerning the solution of various problems connected with the transfer is, in our view, one of the more interesting "signs of the times" in that it shows the tremendous changes which have taken place in labor-management relations in the short post-liberation period.

The management is paying the railway fares and food and lodging expenses of the workers making the trip, as well as advancing a loan equivalent to two piculs of rice per worker. Workers who agree to move to Chengchow and who receive the advance, but who then change their minds, will be discharged, with the advance considered as their severance pay. Workers who move to Chengchow will be given a two weeks' leave each year to return to their homes in Shanghai. Travelling expenses will be borne by management. Workers who do not avail themselves of this special vacation will receive two weeks' extra pay instead. For workers who later decide to move their homes to Chengchow the management will pay 20 parity units expense money for each family member and will also supply railroad tickets.

Meanwhile, it has been reported in the press that a number of other factories are negotiating with both local and outport authorities for aid in moving to interior locations. Some hinterland cities have sent messages to Shanghai outlining the facilities available in their cities and offering various types of aid, such as help in location of factory sites, advancement of a portion of needed expense money and so on.

25 Years Ago In *The China Weekly Review*

Question of Treaty Revision

March 7, 1925

Foreign opinion in China seems to be pretty well divided on the subject of treaty revision, one group maintaining that advantage should be taken of the present lull in the internal political situation to help China in the direction of stability, while the other group insists that nothing should be done until it is definitely established that the present Peking government is one that may last for a reasonable period of time. Or to put it another way, one group says, "Let's go ahead," while the other group says, "Let's wait and see!" And when we turn to Chinese opinion on this same subject, we also find two fairly distinct schools of thought, one favoring the "evolutionary" method of treaty revision while the other favors the "revolutionary" method of disposing of the so-called unequal treaties. Or to express the Chinese viewpoint in another way, one group of Chinese favors cooperation with the treaty powers in the direction of a gradual revision of the treaties as provided for in the Washington Conference commitments, while the other group favors a radical revision or abrogation of the treaties without further ado.

Current Events

Matters attracting attention during the past week include the flight of Manchu Emperor Hsuan Tung from Peking; the continued session of the Reorganization Conference in Peking; civil war in Honan; and the military tax to be levied on the district of Shanghai for the Fengtien Army, which is held as illegal by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce. Aside from political problems, the coming of the Panchen Lama to Peking during the week caused much interest and a break in the daily routine. Minister Karakhan of the Soviet government in Peking during the week made a strenuous protest against the enlistment of "Whites" in the Fengtien Army. . . . The new Domestic Loan comprising the issuance of the 14th Year National Bonds to the amount of $15,000,000 has caused much comment in financial circles. The Kuomintang have held meetings in Peking, for the purpose of obtaining ideas from their leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who has been for the past three weeks on the verge of death, following his serious operation for malignant cancer.

10 Years Ago In *The China Weekly Review*

Japanese Infiltration in Shanghai

March 9, 1940

Bringing to a close negotiations which had proceeded for many months between the Shanghai Municipal and the Japanese authorities, an agreement was signed March 1 providing for a return of areas north of Soochow Creek to the control of the Shanghai Municipal Police and the establishment of a new Division of the S.M.P. headed by a Japanese divisional officer. The agreement, in the words of a Domei report on the subject, means a "vast increase" in Japanese participation in the functioning of the Shanghai Municipal Police. Another agreement, delegating police powers in the Western Outside Roads District to a special puppet police organization over which the S.M.C. will have no real control, was signed on February 16.

From: "Hongkew Police Accord Signed; Japanese Win More S.M.P. Posts"

Ceylon Developments

All six native members of the State Council in Colombo resigned on February 27, according to a Reuter report. The native legislators quit as a result of the failure of the British Inspector-General of Police to observe a Council decision to postpone criminal proceedings against laborers—on an up-country estate charged with rioting in connection with recent plantation trouble. The Governor of Ceylon, Sir Andrew Caldecott, is said to have supported the Inspector-General in defiance of the decision of the State Council.

A Chinese View of:

Sino-Soviet Relations

C. Y. W. MENG

THE Sino-Soviet 30-year Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, which was signed in Moscow on February 14, 1950, will undoubtedly go down in the annals of world history as a most historic document. This auspicious occasion marks the consolidation of the ties of friendship and demonstrates the solidarity of two great peoples who, together with the peoples of the new democracies of Eastern Europe will unite with those participating in the national revolutionary movements taking place in Vietnam, Malaya, Indonesia, and Korea—no less than a third of the human race—to safeguard world peace and squash all plots of the imperialists.

The author, who specializes in economic research, traces the relations between China and the Soviet Union back through the years, showing the influence which the October Revolution had upon China and upon the revolutionary movement then being led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. He also analyzes the past economic ties between the two countries and makes a few predictions for the future. Mr. Meng has been a contributor to the *Review* for the past 15 years.—Editor

Foundation of Friendship

Sino-Soviet friendship is certainly not based on sentimentalism, but rather on good will, mutual understanding and assistance, and on the friendly spirit of internationalism.

A glance at Asia today shows that, in every area, the tides of nationalism are rising higher and higher. The awakening of the oppressed peoples of Asia represents the most significant and dramatic development of modern social history. And this development is merely a symptom of a profound change that cannot be arrested. There exists in the world today no armed force nor economic power which is capable of arresting this upsurge.

The impetus for this great nationalist tide in Asia goes back to the October Revolution which took place in the Soviet Union more than 30 years ago—a revolution which awakened the peoples of Asia and other areas to rise from their long lethargy and fight against the oppression of feudalists, capitalists and imperialists.

In China the first great leader to understand the possibilities of cooperation between the Chinese and Soviet peoples was Dr. Sun Yat-sen. In his letter to the Soviet Union just before his death, Dr. Sun said: "The day will soon dawn when the Soviet Union will welcome a strong and independent China as friend and ally, and in the great struggle for freedom of the oppressed nations of the world, these two nations will march forward hand in hand to win victory." Today Dr. Sun's prophecy has become a reality.

Chairman Mao Tze-tung has long advocated closer cooperation with the Soviet Union. In the Common Political Program adopted by the People's Political Consultative Council, the foreign policy of the Central Chinese People's Government is described as "the safeguarding of the independence, freedom and integrity and the sovereignty of the country, the supporting of international lasting peace and friendly cooperation with the peoples of all countries, and opposition to the imperialist policy of aggression and war" by uniting with all the peace loving and free countries and peoples, headed by the Soviet Union, and the people's democracies and the oppressed nations.

In other words, our foreign policy advocates the meeting of minds of the two great peoples, mutual sympathy for each other's difficulties, mutual admiration for each other's efforts in the long and hard struggle for freedom and national reconstruction, and mutual determination to fight for world peace. Liu Shao-chi, president of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, in his address at the inaugural session of that association in Peking on October 5, 1949 said: "The close cooperation of these two great nations will be matchless in the world, and will play a decisive role in the direction of world development. There is no force in the world which can impede or undermine the friendship and cooperation between these two peoples."

Relations Over the Years

A study of Sino-Soviet relations over the past 30 years will show that except during the period of Kuomintang reaction, relations between the Chinese and Soviet peoples have been friendly.

As early as December 1917, barely one month after the success of the October Revolution, the Soviet Union announced its spontaneous relinquishment of all special privileges acquired by the previous Tsarist regime. In 1918, the Soviet Union suggested the opening of negotiations for the establishment of relations with the then Peking government of China.

On July 25, 1919, the Soviet Union issued its first statement on China, reiterating its declaration on the desirability of equality between the two nations, and stating that the peoples of the East, particularly those of China, would be given support in their struggle to free themselves from imperialist bondage. While the then Peking regime paid no heed to the statement, the government in the Southwest, headed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, expressed its agreement with the Soviet declaration. This statement was enthusiastically endorsed by the nation's youth, intellectuals and working class, though no concrete results followed.

On September 27, 1920, the Soviet Union issued its second statement on China, and this still produced no results. Emissaries were subsequently sent to China for discussions with Dr. Sun Yat-sen. They reached an agreement and issued a joint statement and the Soviet Union again expressed her readiness to help China's revolutionary movement.

In December 1923, the Soviet Union sent Borodin to China, and he was officially appointed an adviser by the Canton government. At this time the revolution in China under Dr. Sun's "Triple Policy of Alliance with the Soviet Union, Alliance with the Communist Party and Support of Workers and Peasants" made great progress.

In 1923, the Soviet Union sent Karakan to China. On May 30, 1924, the "Peking Agreement" was concluded which provided for the relinquishment by the Soviet Union of all the unequal treaties with China, the extraterritorial and other special privileges, the Boxer Indemnity payments and the special rights relating to trade other than those related to the Chinese Eastern Railway.

In July 1926, the Revolutionary Army launched its Northern Expedition and the Soviet Union gave the Chinese revolution economic, political, military and technical assistance.

On September 24, 1931, Soviet Foreign Minister Litvinov verbally warned the Japanese Ambassador at Moscow against Japan's occupation of Manchuria. Thus at a time when Japan was riding roughshod and China was virtually friendless, the Soviet Union held out her hand of warm friendship, and determinedly opposed Japan's aggression.

On December 12, 1932, Sino-Soviet relations were resumed, though for the next few years little was done to enhance the close ties betwen the two peoples. Several attempts on the part of the Soviet Ambassador to China to negotiate a non-aggression pact were ignored by the Kuomintang which was then insisting upon executing its policy of "settling domestic troubles before resisting an alien invader." The friendly aid of the Soviet Union was rejected by the Kuomintang government and the Chinese nation found itself faced with full-scale Japanese invasion.

In July 1937, when the war between China and Japan broke out, the Soviet Union was again the first of the great powers to come to China's aid. While the United States was sending scrap iron and oil to Japan, the Soviet Union was sending to China gasoline and planes and an expeditionary air

force which fought in Central China. In addition, during the early stages of the war against Japan, the Soviet Union extended a series of barter credits to China to enable her to buy more war supplies for which China agreed to pay by exporting agricultural and mineral products. The first barter credit amounting to US$50,000,000 was extended to China on March 1, 1938. Several months later, a second barter credit of the same amount was extended on July 1, 1938, and the third, amounting to US$150,000,000, on July 10, 1939, thus making a total of US$250,000,000 for the period 1938 to 1939.

But despite such friendly aid from the people of the Soviet Union to the Chinese people during this crisis, the Kuomintang regime was unable to solve the political and economic problems of the nation. China's economy progressively deteriorated through years of civil war until the overthrow of the Kuomintang. It was not until liberation that the possibilities of Soviet economic assistance could again be realized.

The People's Republic of China was proclaimed on October 1, 1949 and the Soviet Union recognized and established diplomatic relations with the Chinese People's Government on the second day of the proclamation of the founding of the People's Republic of China. And a 30-year Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance was signed on February 14, 1950.

All these facts of the past 30 years have demonstrated the steadfast friendship of the Soviet people and the Soviet Government toward the Chinese people—facts which the Chinese people will never forget.

First Sino-Soviet Barter

At a time when new China is facing a blockade by the reactionary Kuomintang remnants, the Soviet Union has once again demonstrated its great friendship for this country by concluding, on the basis of equality and reciprocity, a barter agreement with China's Northeast to help the people of China break down the blockade via the overland route, and thus tide over the economic crisis. The Chinese people cannot but feel all the more deeply the friendship shown by the Soviet Union.

By this barter agreement, the Northeast will export to the Soviet Union soybeans, vegetable oils, *kaoliang* and rice in exchange for industrial equipment, vehicles, petroleum, textiles, paper and pharmaceuticals. This barter agreement is devoid of any political strings.

Although this one-year barter agreement is a regional one, it presages a new long-range view of new China's foreign trade. It reflects the depth of the friendship between the people of China and the people of the Soviet Union. This shows the marked difference between trade relations concluded between new China and the Soviet Union and those concluded between Chiang Kai-shek and the American Government in the past. While the Soviet Union is to supply us with industrial equipment and materials which China greatly needs in her reconstruction, American aid frequently resulted in the dumping on the Chinese market of surplus US supplies such as Sunkist oranges, toilet paper, plastic products and other luxury items which were never needed in China.

Many Chinese economists attach great importance to this first Sino-Soviet barter agreement which will not only be of vital assistance in reconstruction plans but also provides facilities for overland foreign trade, thus striking an effective blow at the enemy's blockade.

Soviet Technical Assistance

From now on, as pointed out by Chairman Mao Tze-tung, the chief task before China is economic construction on a nationwide scale. In his opening address before the PPCC, Chairman Mao pointed out: "The people's democratic dictatorship and the unification with international friends will make possible the quick success of our economic construction. The work of nationwide economic construction has been placed before us."

That China's revolution, after scoring a nationwide victory, will have to go through a long period of new democratic construction to develop industry and communications is certain.

However, economically, China is a backward country. Out of her total production, industrial production occupies only 10 percent. It goes without saying that China's industrialization is no easy task. In building up an industrialized new China out of a backward economy, the utmost efforts of all the people will be required first of all. And second, China will need technical and economic assistance from her international friends.

But who and where are China's international friends?

The answer has already been given by Chairman Mao who has pointed out: "China belongs to the anti-imperialist camp headed by the Soviet Union internationally. Real and friendly assistance can be looked for only from this camp and not from that of the imperialists."

The conclusion of an agreement on the granting by the Government of the Soviet Union to the Government of the People's Republic of China of long-term economic credits for paying for the deliveries of industrial and railway equipment from the Soviet Union, answers China's needs and is another concrete and eloquent proof of the Soviet Union's friendship for the Chinese people.

Shortly after liberation, the Soviet Union began sending technical assistance to China. With Soviet help, for example, the rehabilitation of the iron and steel industry in Anshan and Shihchingshan proceeded at a much faster pace than would otherwise have been possible. This help from the Soviet Union to China is one of the favorable factors to be considered when evaluating the conditions for rehabilitating and developing China's economy.

More than 200 specialists from the Soviet Union are already at work in China's Northeast and in other parts of China. In the speech which he delivered at the inaugural session of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, Mr. Liu Shao-chi reported:

"When I asked them (Soviet specialists now working in China) about the conditions for their services in China, these specialists said: Stalin had sent them to serve in China upon the request of the Communist Party of China. Stalin had instructed them to impart all their knowledge and technique to the Chinese people. When the Chinese people had mastered the know-how and could run their factories and enterprises without difficulties and no longer needed their services in China, they would return to the Soviet Union.

"After arriving in China, they are assigned jobs by China. When they are assigned to the various factories, enterprises and economic departments, they work under the responsible Chinese personnel. They only act as advisers and their pay is the same as that of the Chinese engineers of the same grade. They do not receive the very high pay demanded by American and British engineers. Never before

Village Scene—by Hsu Fu-pa

in China have foreign engineers worked under such conditions as theirs. It is only Soviet specialists who voluntarily ask for such conditions."

Such is the remarkable spirit of the Soviet specialists and advisers which has won the admiration and gratitude of the Chinese people.

Tea a Big Item

According to Article 3 of the Agreement pertaining to the extension of US$300,000,000 in credits, China will repay these credits with deliveries of raw materials, tea, gold and American dollars. It is clear that Chinese tea is likely to become an international commodity of great economic importance. An analysis of Sino-Soviet trade relations over the years shows that Russia has always been a great consumer of Chinese tea. In the period from 1851-1860 China exported 59,459 quintals of tea to Russia; from 1861-1870—124,816 quintals; from 1871-1880—312,530 quintals. From 1894 on, China's tea exports to Russia averaged 458,000 quintals a year until 1915 when the record mark of 700,000 quintals was reached.

In the decade before the Russo-Japanese war (1904-1905), about 52 percent of all Chinese tea exports went to Russia.

After the Bolshevik revolution, there was a sharp decrease in Chinese tea exports to the Soviet Union. However, Chinese tea continued to constitute a large part of the overall tea imported to the Soviet Union; in 1935, 33.4 percent of all imported tea sent to the Soviet Union came from China; in 1936, 38.7 percent; in 1937, 46.1 percent; and in 1938, 56.4 percent. With the conclusion of the first barter agreement in the early part of 1938, which provided for the exchange of Chinese tea for Soviet supplies needed in the war against Japan, Sino-Soviet tea trade had a considerable revival.

The conclusion of barter agreements between friendly powers permitting the exchange of foreign productive and industrial machinery, equipment and materials for China's agricultural and exportable products, has long been advocated as a sound method for promoting national economic reconstruction. This is a rational arrangement suitable for economic relations between a highly industrialized country and an economically backward one. In addition such arrangements are of mutual benefit.

The extension of Soviet credits to China will be partially paid for by exports of Chinese tea. But of great importance in this arrangement is the fact that the new agreements will provide a great stimulus in the promotion of China's agricultural industry. In addition China will be given a chance to reconstruct and to promote agricultural production. The villages and towns in rural China will prosper and in time the purchasing power of China's agricultural millions will be increased. Soviet economic assistance to China at this time is conclusive proof of Soviet friendship towards China and will be of immeasurable assistance to China in her great task of reconstruction and economic development.

The Civil Rights Scene in America

Recent reports describe how lawyers are penalized for defending "unorthodox" clients; conservative labor unions are attempting to drive out left-wing groups.

THE civil rights battle in America is being waged in the courts, in arts circles, universities, and in labor unions, according to a recent issue of the progressive newsweekly *National Guardian*.

Reports on current developments in this field carried by the *Guardian* indicate that, in the courts, the battle is focussing on the rights of lawyers to defend their clients.

The issue arose in connection with the trial of the 11 Communist leaders last October, when the counsel for the defense of the Communists were sentenced for contempt of court by Judge Harold D. Medina.

Following that, the counsel for the defense of Harry Bridges, West Coast labor leader who is on trial for perjury, drew a six months' sentence for contempt.

Latest instance has been the action of a judge in the state of New Jersey barring three attorneys from defending six Negroes who are on trial for murder. The case has received much publicity. The defendants, known now as the "Trenton Six," were originally convicted and sentenced to death. But after a nationwide crusade by progressive and civil liberties groups, the New Jersey Supreme Court ruled that Judge Charles P. Hutchinson had no jurisdiction to pronounce a death sentence against them. The case must now be re-tried. At this point, Judge Hutchinson removed the three lawyers from the case on the grounds that they had violated the lawyers' Canon of Professional Ethics.

Call for Action

O. John Rogge, one of the three attorneys for the Trenton Six and a former Assistant to the US Attorney General, issued a call for action over what he termed "the outrages in America's courts."

At a meeting of lawyers following the trial of the Communist leaders, he reported, "I pleaded for united action by the bar on behalf of the counsel for the Eleven. By and large, what they had done was what the canons of ethics required: a vigorous defense of their clients. They had had to do this under galling circumstances —before a biased and unfair judge, who was out to see to it that their clients got convicted.

"If the sentencing of counsel stood, then anyone after that who went into court representing an unorthodox client would have to offer up his own liberty along with that of his client. I mentioned the case of another client, Harold Christoffel, the labor leader whose conviction for perjury (in saying he was not a Communist) was reversed by the Supreme Court, and who is now to be tried again. The judge in the first trial was almost as biased and unfair as Medina. After the conviction I felt that maybe I had been too much of a gentleman—too submissive.

"Yet had I been any less submissive, I, too, would have been held in contempt. Even so, there was a time when I was in fear of it. And for what? For trying adequately to defend my client, as the canons of ethics require."

Rogge and the other two attorneys were reported seeking a court order to restrain Judge Hutchinson from barring them as counsel for the six Negroes. The defendants declared: "We wish to be represented by . . . no other attorneys whatsoever. . . We greatly fear that if forced to trial with court-appointed counsel or counsel not of our choosing, our rights will not be fairly and adequately protected in the forthcoming new trial. . ."

Rogge pointed out that the state cannot legally proceed with a new trial without lawyers of the defendants' own choice and he charged that the attempt to bar the counsel was made because, "the state didn't dare go to trial again with competent attorneys."

Hollywood Case

Another civil rights case in the foreground of the American scene is that of the "Hollywood Ten." These motion picture script writers were called before the House of Representatives Un-American Activities Committee last year to answer the question: "Are you or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party?" The ten writers refused to answer the question, on the grounds that it would infringe on their rights to freedom of political belief under the Constitution of the United States. They were indicted for their refusal to answer.

Members of the group now, the *Guardian* reports, are touring the country to raise money for their defense and build up legal support for a Supreme Court review of their case.

Already, the American Jewish Congress and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have filed a brief asking the Supreme Court to review the case and decide the constitutional limits of the Un-American Activities Committee. "May a witness before a congressional committee be punished for refusing to answer a question the purpose of which is to stigmatize and disgrace him and deprive him of his livelihood?" the brief asks.

Other requests for a ruling have been made by the American Civil Liberties Union and the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice, which filed briefs as "friends of the court."

In Cleveland, Ohio, Hollywood writer Lester Cole told members of the City Club in a speech that was also broadcast to radio listeners: "Today men are spied upon in their shops and offices and their homes. Their phones are tapped, and at school their children are scorned. These things I know. This is not an atmosphere in which free speech can live, let alone prosper. The man who says he is a Communist under such conditions of whipped-up hatred is free only to reap the whirlwind of a savage, hysteria-driven mob. Such a man is either foolhardy or a martyr.

"And the man who, in such an atmosphere of diseased, depraved morality, under pressure of inquisition, seeks to save himself by saying he

is not a Communist, thus hoping to divert the violence toward others, is both a fool and a coward. I trust I am not a fool, and I pray I'll never be a coward."

Meanwhile, the chairman of the Un-American Activities Committee which indicted the Hollywood Ten, Representative J. Parnell Thomas, was himself convicted as a common criminal and is now serving a six months' term in a federal penitentiary for payroll-padding fraud.

University Restrictions

The *Guardian* also cites new instances of repression on university campuses. Authorities at the University of California at Los Angeles ruled that before Dr. Frank Davis, a former psychology professor, could speak at the University about racial discrimination, it would have to be proved that he was not a Communist. "His political affiliations," said Dean Milton E. Hahn, "are somewhat questionable."

UCLA's student paper, the *Daily Bruin*, protested: "No proof of these charges was offered. Instead, the burden of proving Dr. Davis is not a Communist was placed upon CSU (Council for Student Unity), which poses something of a gargantuan task these days when anyone left of the lynching tree is nailed to the left-wing cross."

The *Daily Bruin's* managing editor, Clancy Segal, subsequently failed to get reappointed to his position by the Student Executive Council, despite a recommendation from the paper's staff that he continue.

Another casualty was a young physics instructor at the University of California named Irving David Fox, who had helped to develop the atomic bomb. Last September, Fox refused to tell the House Un-American Activities Committee whether he was a Communist. He denied having anything to do with "leakage" of information on the bomb. After the Committee hearing, the University's Board of Regents declared Fox did not "meet the minimum requirements for membership on the faculty" and dismissed him. He had been a member of the faculty since 1946.

Labor Union Purges

The labor unions are conducting their own "purges" of left-wing groups. Several affiliates of the powerful Congress of Industrial Organizations have been ousted from the CIO for opposing top-level CIO policy. Attempts have been made to expel others. The *Guardian* described the trial of one of these groups, the United Office and Professional Workers of America, one of the first unions to join the CIO. The trial was conducted before a committee of three CIO leaders whose unions had participated in raids on left-wing unions, including the UOPWA. "They had ruled," the *Guardian* reported, "that the union could have no counsel, bring no witnesses, could not cross-examine its accusers.

"One accuser, William Steinberg, president of the American Radio Association (less than 1,000 members), said UOPWA had 'followed the Communist Party line.'

"Stanley Rittenberg, CIO research director, presented the evidence: copies of the UOPWA paper which, he said, had taken the same stand as the *Daily Worker*. An example of how UOPWA abetted Communist 'subversion' of the armed services was a letter published by the union in 1940 from a GI in Fort Dix remarking that the camp was 'very cold.'

Besides attempting to split the labor union movement by driving left-wing unions out of the CIO, right-wing unions are conducting extensive "raids" on these unions—i.e., taking advantage of provisions under the Taft-Hartley Law whereby a rival union may demand that elections be held in a previously organized shop, if the employers feel the existing union is not "representative" of the employees.

The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (UE), which has been expelled from the CIO, has been the target of a number of such raids. Its chief opponent is the newly organized International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (IUE), a CIO affiliate.

"IUE's mission to raid and wreck UE," the *Guardian* reports, "led it into a new theater of war, the National Labor Relations Board. UE wanted elections in March, one month before most of its contracts expired. It pointed to NLRB rulings which oppose elections during the life of a contract because they disrupt operation in the plants.

"With nothing to lose, IUE pressed for immediate elections. Westinghouse, General Electric, General Motors and other companies supported IUE's claim.

"The companies and IUE made not only the same points, but the same errors. In the Westinghouse petition for an election among its production clerks in Lima, Ohio, a clerical error put the number of the clerks at 1,747 instead of 43. The IUE petition, filed later, made the identical clerical error down to the last digit.

"Local boards were hearing both sides to determine if and when elections should be held. Robert N. Denham, NLRB general counsel, had ordered the boards to rule out UE's request for postponement and limited the kind of evidence UE could present. UE went to court. Before the case came up, Denham rescinded his order. Election dates were still to be set."

A US Senator who proposed that the US capital be moved from Washington to Paducah, Kentucky after the announcement that Russia has the atom bomb. Caption on the *Giefang Rbbao (Liberation Daily)* cartoon compared his fears with those of the late James Forrestal.

One reason for labor's preference for UE may be the kind of contract offered by the right-wing unions. The *Guardian* described IUE's first major contract, signed recently in Philadelphia, covering 7,000 workers at the Philco Radio Corporation plant. "The contract called for $100-a-month pensions, including federal payments, for workers with 25 years in the plant," the story said. "No gains were made in wages, vacations or holidays. The company's payments would go down if Federal payments go up, leaving $100 as a maximum pension.

"Almost 80 percent of the plant's workers are women. Few women stay on a job for 25 years.

"IUE leaders demanded and got from the membership blanket acceptance of the agreement before its provisions were announced."

For New China

An example of the policy that has drawn the wrath of the top CIO leadership was the action taken last summer by the Marine Cooks and Stewards, another left-wing union, at its biennial convention.

The delegates passed a unanimous resolution demanding recognition of "the new China," denouncing official American policy toward China as "disastrous," "suicidal," "bankrupt and dead," and urging the extension of "non-political" loans to China.

The resolution bracketed "the Chinese people" with "American seamen" as "victims" of a "policy which aided the rotten and corrupt Chiang Kai-shek regime and tried to oppose the massive march of the Chinese people toward the democratic and free determination of their own destiny."

"Trade with the new China is at a standstill," the resolution said. "Hundreds of our members are on the beach, while the British and Dutch are in China today securing Chinese trade.

"Not only we seamen are the victims of this disastrous policy—the developing crisis in the United States can be attributed in part to the refusal of our State Department to permit, let alone develop, the potentially huge trade with China."

The resolution declared that 50 additional ships could ply the Chinese trade "and do so profitably." It added:

"We need these jobs and we demand free trade with China to get them. Our greatest trade is with industrialized nations and we demand loans to help industrialize China in order to build a tremendous trade. These loans cannot have any political strings attached because China will have none of them."

Hugh Bryson, president of the Marine Cooks and Stewards, told delegates that a new Chinese weekly in San Francisco, "which will represent the views of the new government rather than the Kuomintang," had offered the MCS a full page without charge every week to present its views.

Changes in Shanghai's Press

Newspaper work has considerably changed since Kuomintang days, with the trend towards a division of labor among dailies and the emphasis on educating readers.

THE sharp change in direction taken by China's society following the overthrow of the Kuomintang has an interesting reflection in the newspapers of Shanghai. The press may be regarded as a sensitive barometer of the times.

Under the Kuomintang, the composition of Shanghai's daily newspapers reflected the stratification of cliques and interests within the Kuomintang and on its fringes.(1) The same press, following liberation, gives some indication of the various classes and political parties that have combined forces under the new democracy.(2)

The modern history of the press in China is a mixed one. Ko Kung-chen, in his "History of Chinese Journalism" (p. 218), writes: "The news reporting in our Chinese press only serves the purpose of filling up space. In reporting an event, an account often appears without proper introduction or ending and conflicts with itself. Sometimes the same event appears in two or three places on the same day or is repeated in two or three places without any system. There is a lot of empty verbiage and the reader is not able to get the salient points. The reason for the former is that the reporters have not learned their job but content themselves with copying releases, while the latter effect is due to the fact that editors do not think for their readers and only want to save trouble. So we often find scores of pages with a lot of words and nothing interesting in them worth reading. This is indeed a pity."

The Shanghai Dailies

Most writers on this subject agree that the modern press suffered from these defects. Shanghai's newspapers have been plagued by bad editing. They have also been in the grip of irresponsible advertisers, particularly patent-medicine merchants, who have at times had more to say about the make-up of papers than the editors.(3) And, under the Kuomintang, it was standard practice to carry official government releases, without acknowledgment, as the only version of the news.

When an effort was made at independent reporting, it was usually on terms of mutual vilification between opposing cliques, and of sensationalism. That the press was a reflection of corrupt and violent times is evidenced by the former *Central News Agency's* list of important news events for 1948.(4)

Another feature of Shanghai's newspapers after V-J Day and prior to liberation was the misuse of official newsprint allocations. It is said, in regard to this: the less the circulation, the greater the profits. For example, while the actual circulation of one particular paper was only 20,000 copies daily, it gave its official circulation as 90,000, and, on the basis of this officially supplied figure, the paper was given a newsprint allocation at the official price for the false 90,000 circulation. Then its publisher sold, on the blackmarket, the surplus newsprint at a profit. Most newspapers are said to have paid their way in this fashion.

Shanghai was over-stocked with dailies, and their position was none too sound.

At the same time there were numerous tabloids, magazine-sized sheets that specialized in rumors, gossip, and news that the big dailies did not handle.(5)

In his "Press and Public Opinion in China," Lin Yutang wrote: "(Besides the regular press), there is a large number of tabloid papers, called 'mosquito papers' in Chinese, many of which are published every three days and fulfil a greatly felt need for social gossip and back-stage stories, called into existence on account of the absolute unreadability, degeneration and prostitution of the big dailies."

The writer should also have mentioned that the "mosquito papers" were often published by and served the various feuding groups within the Kuomintang party and Nationalist government.

And there are omissions in Lin Yutang's statement regarding the venality of the big dailies. It is not true that the whole press under the Kuomintang was degenerate. Many reporters, correspondents and editors sought and used every possible opportunity to report the news truthfully and to circumvent the Kuomintang censorship and the reactionary policies of owners.

It was recognized that some reporters wrote stories apparently as the owner and censorship required, but made valiant efforts to get at the truth by sandwiching into the middle of their stories contradictory statements, or opposing points of view. In the handling of overseas news, a method to get at the truth was to print *Reuters*, *AP*, *APF* and *UP* reports together, often contradicting one another.

In June, 1947, when throughout China there were student demonstrations against the continuation of the civil war, the government acknowledged the existence of independent newspapermen by arresting reporters, correspondents and editors wholesale. Thirty-one newspapermen were arrested in Chungking alone. In most big cities, newspapermen were arrested and papers censored or suppressed.

In Shanghai, the government suppressed the dailies *Lien Ho Jih Pao*, *Wen Hui Pao* and *Sin Min Wan Pao*. The *Ta Kung Pao*, at this time, was the one paper in Shanghai which, while not expressing the official Kuomintang attitude in this case, escaped suppression.

Further mention should be made of the *Ta Kung Pao* (and of its sister editions, at various times published in Tientsin, Chungking and Hongkong) because it was considered that this paper had a tradition of competent journalism and a certain independence in editorial policy. An article in the *Revelation Monthly*, Shanghai, January 1949, said: "The *Ta Kung Pao* pins its hopes on a 'middle course,' on a 'third force' and on the liberal elements in the world, purporting itself to be one of them..."

The *Ta Kung Pao* was also notable for its outspoken opposition to Japanese militarism and the revival of Japan.

However, while the *Ta Kung Pao* claimed to represent "third force" elements, it was essentially linked with the interests of the Kuomintang, its policies being determined by Wu Ting-chang of the Political Science Group, and his representatives.

Prior to liberation, there were four English-language dailies in Shanghai, among a number of other papers which served the various groups of foreign nationals. Although these papers do not come within the scope of this article, it is interesting to note that two of the English-language papers were owned by Kuomintang interests.(6)

Since liberation, the assets of the two Kuomintang-connected papers have been confiscated; the *Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury* has closed down; and the *North China Daily News* has continued publication.

A Change in Composition

When the change-over came in Shanghai, in May 1949, many dailies went out of existence, a few continued, and several new publications appeared. The new publications were those of the Communist Party, trade union, student and youth groups.

The *Ta Kung Pao* continued publication. On January 7, one of the paper's major stockholders, Wu Ting-chang, who was connected with the Political Science group within the Kuomintang, had resigned from the board of directors. The *Sin Min Wan Pao* was carried on by its staff after its KMT supervisors had fled. As it happened, several editors who had close KMT connections either fled from Shanghai or resigned from their positions. But in those papers which carried on, the majority of the staff remained as before and previous positions were held except for some alterations at higher editorial levels.

Soon after liberation the new authorities took steps to confiscate all assets in the newspaper business which had belonged to the Kuomintang Party and government and to the "four big families" such as the Kungs. A Cultural and Educational Committee, comprising five members, investigated KMT holdings and then administered them.

The *Giefang Rhbao* (*Liberation Daily*), the Communist Party's Shang-

hai organ, began publication on the old *Shun Pao* press. The *Sin Wen Jih Pao* was reorganized from the *Sin Wen Pao*.

Although there was a sharp change in the composition and direction of the daily press after liberation, the implementation of this change in detail has been applied rather gradually. This is notable in the training of new journalists. There has been a shortage of journalists who could cope with the political demands of the new situation. But, up to this time, the schools of journalism in the universities of Shanghai are as before, the old teachers and professors remaining. No direct effort has been made by the authorities to alter the situation. Any change in the nature of journalism courses, any discrimination against professors, is being left to the students and university staffs, those directly concerned. However, there is a school of journalism in the East China University, the new, politically-orientated university that has been established by the government.

Numerous Shortages

Following liberation, all newspapers faced many problems and shortages. There was a shortage of suitable personnel. There have been serious shortages of capital and newsprint. Nearly all dailies consider that, with bigger newsprint stocks to draw on, they could increase production considerably. Available machinery is said to be in good condition, but there are still various technical difficulties. One mentioned is that, to conserve diesel oil, coal is being used in matmaking, and its uneven heating power results in inferior quality blocks. But the shortage of newsprint remains the gravest of problems.

Other headaches are the established agencies for the handling of advertising and distribution. For many years, these sections of the newspaper business in Shanghai have been the source of income and squeeze for big agents, middle agents, small agents, sub-agents and sundry hangers-on. They have been major commercial enterprises on their own, fattening off the publishers. They still exist. It is said that it would be possible to dispense with them at one stroke and to introduce more rational systems in these departments; but that this would be an irresponsible gesture at the present stage. Too many people would be thrown out of work and on to the government relief rolls. The changes in the systems of advertising and of distribution must come about gradually.

With all these problems, the circulation figures of the leading dailies are at least as high as those of the biggest pre-liberation dailies. But the figures given are not official or authenticated. The most popular estimations give the *Sin Wen Jih Pao* a circulation of about 140,000, with the *Giefang Rhbao* slightly less. Reasons given for the lead held by the *Sin Wen Jih Pao* are: It carries the most classified advertisements, help wanted, for sale and wanted-to-buy items; it has the most hsien (county) news from Chekiang and Kiangsu provinces; it has more "human interest" news.

Every daily is trying to increase its circulation, particularly through mass selling to organizations. But the tendency, nevertheless, is against inter-paper competition for readers.

A Division of Labor

The main trend in the new press of Shanghai is towards a division of labor rather than competition. The *Shang Pao* is the industrialists' paper; the *Ta Kung Pao* appeals especially to professional people and older intellectuals; the *Giefang Rhbao* is for the more politically advanced; the *Sin Wen Jih Pao* is for the trade groups, housewives, etc.; the *Wen Hui Pao* is aimed at the students; and there is the trade unions' *Lao Tung Pao* and the youth group's *Ching Nien Pao*. The "mosquito papers" which remain seem to choose the tactics that suit them best.(7)

There are considerable differences between the papers. Taking its particular readers into account, the *Sin Wen Jih Pao* is produced in a simple, newsy, readable style in the usual sense of the word. The *Giefang Rhbao* is more concerned with advanced political interpretations, expecting readers to graduate to it from other papers. The *Ta Kung Pao*, especially in its fuller Saturday and Sunday editions, has large magazine sections dealing with foreign affairs, the arts and social sciences, while not neglecting, as the evidence indicates, the more businesslike interests of its intellectual clientele.(8)

There are differences, but the daily papers now have a common direction and there is considerable understanding between them.

The point is made that there are still class divisions under the new democracy, and various political parties; but that all these parties are united on the basis of the Common Program of the People's Political Consultative Conference, the guiding program for China in this era. This program, and the principles and policies it enunciates, determine the editorial policies of Shanghai's daily newspapers.

Organization of a Newspaper

On the typical newspaper now, the editor is the highest authority. The editor decides policy, although there are regular conferences of department chiefs. Reporters are expected to play a new role and their responsibilities have increased. It is said that the emphasis of responsibility, in comparison with American dailies, is shifting from the editorial to the reporting staff.

On the *Sin Wen Jih Pao*, which is a morning paper, the day's work is organized thus: The chief reporter (also the city editor) assigns the total of about 30 reporters for the day's work. Throughout the day they keep in touch with the city desk. In the evening they write up their copy, and it goes before a meeting of reporting and editorial staffs together. This meeting decides what to use, how much to use, and what should be emphasized.

Each newspaper plans its own work, but all are expected to assume great responsibilities towards the public and to stay within certain bounds. An example is given in the handling of the story of a People's Bank official who was found guilty of corruption. The press was expected to treat this case, with all news in general, as an opportunity to educate the public as well as the people concerned in the case. There was no rushing into print with condemnations and sensational revelations. The press was expected to consider the consequences of its reports, to check all facts carefully, to delay until there was full confirmation, and then to treat the news so as not to prejudice the guilty person in his attempts at reformation, while warning the public to be on guard against further cases of corruption. More than this, the press was expected to explain the social sources and cause of corruption in this case, as in others like it, and show how corruption can be overcome.

Amateurs and Professionals

The direction of the press is now to educate, or, as the familiar phrase has it, "serve the people."

To ensure that the press shall be popular, the aim is to develop and recruit large numbers of worker correspondents. The *Sin Wen Jih Pao*, for example, is said to have some 200 correspondents throughout Kiangsu and Chekiang, and 300 in schools, factories and institutions in Shanghai. On big news events such as the sale of Victory Bonds, the *Sin Wen Jih Pao* has reports coming in from many centers in the provinces and Shanghai. Practically, it is a sound method for ensuring a fuller coverage of the news. And great political importance is attached to this system, and it is being extended.

The amateur correspondents are paid for their stories which are brushed up or re-written by the paper's editorial staff. In centers where literacy is increasing it has not been so difficult to find correspondents, but it is thought that until the working people are more fully organized they will not understand completely how they can use the press to bring forward new ideas, and express their problems and criticisms. With this handicap, and with the enormous problem of illiteracy, progress is expected to be slow.

The work of editors and reporters is not lessened by this development. They have more work to do, and they have the problem of orientating themselves to the new situation. In the past there was strict competition for news. Now there is a different attitude. In Peking, it is said, a paper may even hand over a news item to another journal which may be able to use the item more profitably. In Shanghai there is no sharing as yet, but within the dailies there is less competition between reporters.

However, it has been noticeable in the field of military news in particular that some papers are regularly ahead on reports of Liberation Army advances. The *Giefang Rhbao* is often behind. The fall of Kunming

last year was a case in point. There is said to have been some debate on when to announce the fall of this city, reports being somewhat indefinite. Some considered it more important to establish the fact that the city was liberated rather than to rush into print on the subject.

A new attitude to newspaper work is developing in Shanghai. At least the days are passing when journalists used the news, especially international news, for speculating. The news rooms of the dailies no longer think as much about the stock market as their daily editions.

Newspapermen, it is said, find life changed in these ways: the coming of *hsueh hsi* (the voluntary political study circles common in most organizations), and more criticism, more work and more meetings. Like the worker, the main task set the intellectual is increased production.

Future of the Press

The main direction of the daily press under the new democracy has been laid down in Shanghai. But the permanent pattern may finally approach the situation of the press in the Northeast, China's most advanced area.

In the Northeast, the *Dungbei Rhbao (Northeast Daily)* is the leading daily with an estimated circulation of 250,000, the largest in China. This daily covers all six provinces of the Northeast and carries official statements, policy decisions, results of conference discussions and important documents. But for each province and for each big town there is at least one subsidiary paper carrying local news and features in the common newspaper style.

Shanghai's *Giefang Rhbao* may finally do a similar job for the East China regional group of six provinces as the *Dungbei Rhbao* does for the Northeast, carrying documents, official statements and political articles. Other papers will then be freed to cater to their special sections of the reading public and to develop their own style and emphasis.

In whatever form, the press will continue to be a reflection of the times in the new China and, more significantly, an extremely important medium of public education.

— *ALUN FALCONER*

New China News Agency

In liberated China, national and foreign news is handled by the New China News Agency, which operates as a unit of the press administration of the Central People's Government in Peking. It exercises the dual function of distributing news within China and reporting on domestic developments for consumption abroad.

Within China, its news file consists primarily of domestic news of national interest plus foreign news gleaned from its own correspondents abroad or quoted from Tass and other foreign news agency dispatches. Abroad, it is at present the main source of news from China.

The NCNA has six main offices and 46 branch offices in China, and five offices overseas (Hongkong, London, Prague, Moscow and Pyengyang, North Korea).

In next week's issue of the Review, there will be an article on the history, present organization and problems of the NCNA.

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(1) Shanghai daily press in January, 1949:

Shun Pao (KMT supervised, CC clique); *Sin Wen Pao* (KMT supervised, CC clique); *Ta Kung Pao* (Independent, Political Science Group); *Shang Pao* (CC commercial organ); *Ching Yung Chi Pao* (connected with Political Science group); *Cheng Yen Pao* (Wu Shao-hsi, KMT?); *Yi Shih Pao* (Chinese Catholic organ); *Chien Sien Jih Pao* (connected with KMT general Ku Chu-tung); *Shih Shih Hsin Pao* (connected with H. H. Kung); *Ta Wan Pao* (connected with H. H. Kung); *Sin Min Wan Pao* (Independent, Government-supervised); *Sin Yeh Pao* (CC clique); *Hua Mei Wan Pao* (connected with KMT publicity board); *Tung Nan Jih Pao* (KMT Southeast China organ); *Ho Ping Jih Pao* (KMT Army organ). And a great number of tabloids, some published regularly, others irregularly.

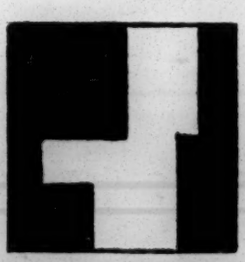
(2) Shanghai daily press in January, 1950.

Giefang Rhbao (Communist Party organ); *Ta Kung Pao* (edited by Wang Yun-sheng, privately owned); *Sin Wen Jih Pao* (part govt., part privately owned—reorganized from *Sin Wen Pao*); *Wen Hui Pao* (owned by Yen Pao-li); *Shang Pao* (connected with Federation of Industries and Commerce, privately owned); *Sin Min Wan Pao* (owned by Teng Chi-hsin, edited by Chao Tsao-kou); *Lao Tung Pao* (Shanghai General Labor Union); *Ching Nien Pao* (youth organization of CP). There are still a number of tabloids.

It may be noted that the *Wen Hui Pao* is sometimes listed as being connected with the Democratic League, and that the *Sin Min Wan Pao* is also sometimes listed as being connected with the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang.

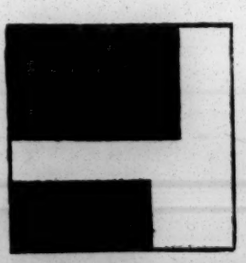
(3) Vagaries of advertisers in *Shun Pao* (May 30, 1936)

Black indicates space occupied by advertisements.
White indicates space left over for news.



Page 14
Advertisement for "Hormspermin"

Page 13
Advertisement for "Anti-Gonorrhoicum"



Front page

(4) Local news item (January, 1949).—The *Central News Agency* has listed the ten most important news events of Shanghai for the year 1948 as follows (in order of occurrence):

1. The manhandling of Mayor K. C. Wu by the students of Tungchi University.
2. The rioting of cabaret hostesses resulting in the wrecking of the Social Affairs Bureau.
3. The rioting at the Sung Sing No. 9 mill.
4. The 7th National Olympics held at Shanghai.
5. The trial of Yasutsuga Okamura.
6. The "tiger hunting" campaign led by Chiang Ching-kuo and the resulting buying spree.
7. The general census check-up.
8. The Kiang Ya tragedy resulting in the loss of more than 3,000 lives.
9. The arrival in Shanghai of US marines for the protection of American lives and property.
10. The gold rush tragedy.

(5) For example, a *Tieh Pao* (tabloid) report, January 15, 1949.

"Yesterday morning, acting on a recent order received from the Ministry of the Interior through the Shanghai City Government, the police authorities sent a number of constabulary officers to the China Books & Magazine Company. There they seized 2,471 copies of the 'University Critic' (Ta Hsueh Ping Lun) Weekly, a magazine edited by Professor Liu Pu-tung and published in Nanking, which had been banned by the competent authorities."

(6) The four English-language papers were: *Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury* (C. V. Starr interests, American); *North China Daily News* (Morris family, British); *China Press* (owned largely by H. H. Kung); and *China Daily Tribune* (owned by the Nationalist government).

(7) A recent item from the *Hsiao Pao* (tabloid):

"American residents in Shanghai have not as yet been evacuated. Such members of the American community as Franklin (former Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council and Chairman of the American Residents' Association), Allman (former publisher of the *Shun Pao*), and Bryan (long time Senior Municipal Advocate of the SMC, and man who transcribed the Chinese Four Books) are living in Shanghai and as secure as the rock of Gibraltar. They obey the laws and orders of the People's Government, and have not considered at all preparations to leave the city."

(8) The following table is an analysis of the contents of Shanghai's three leading daily newspapers, the *Sin Wen Jih Pao, Giefang Rhbao* and *Ta Kung Pao*, based upon weekday issues for the last week in January, 1950. The percentages given under the various headings are based upon square inches of column space given to items which fell under these headings. Every item in the issues chosen was listed under one of these headings. The issues were all six page editions, varying little in overall size.

	Sin Wen Jih Pao	Ta Kung Pao	Giefang Rhbao
News:			
All China	9.6%	9.3%	9.7%
Provincial	5.2	2.4	6.8**
Shanghai	8.7	10	12
Foreign	4.3	9.8	6.5
Commercial	8.8	12.5	8.7
Editorials	.6	3.5	.5
Articles	9.6	21	26.6***
Notices	3.6	3.4	8
Correspondence	2.2	2	2.5
Advertisements	45.4*	26.1	22.3

* It is a special feature of the *Sin Wen Jih Pao* that it carries a large number of classified advertisements.

** The heading "Provincial news" in the case of the *Giefang Rhbao* should more correctly be "East China news", referring to news items and reports concerning the whole administrative district of six provinces. "Provincial news" for the other two papers refers to news from local sources in Kiangsu and Chekiang.

*** The *Giefang Rhbao* carries a considerable amount of official documents and proclamations which are here classified under "Articles."

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Nationalist Bombings; US Military Plans; Soviet Currency Revision

NATIONALIST aircraft have carried out widespread bombing directed at various cities, including Canton, Foochow, Nanchang, Nanking and Shanghai, during the past week, causing heavy civilian casualties and damage to property, the *New China News Agency* reports.

Bombers flew over Canton in six waves on March 3, the raid lasting from morning to night. Thousands of homes were destroyed and many small craft sunk. Hongkong reports say that several British buildings on Shameen Island, Canton, were damaged during the raid.

These included the residence of the Right Rev. N. C. Halward, Assistant Anglican Bishop of Hongkong and South China, which was partially destroyed. The Bishop was in the house at the time but escaped injury.

Over 700 people were reported killed or injured in the raid.

The exodus of citizens, who hold unessential jobs, from Canton has been greatly accelerated. Some reports say that 10,000 people are leaving the city daily. Many are travelling to Hongkong and Macao.

The Canton Air Defence Committee, at an emergency meeting on Saturday, advised all non-essential civilians to evacuate the city immediately as a precaution against further raids.

Women and children unable to leave at once are told to go to the suburbs during the daytime.

The Committee has ordered a tightening up of air-raid precautions. Heavy penalties are provided for anyone contravening air-raid precautions or assisting the Nationalists in any way.

In a raid on Foochow on March 3, Nationalist B-24s bombed the west bank of the Min River, dropping incendiaries. The *New China News Agency* reports that more than 1,700 houses were destroyed and more than 6,000 people rendered homeless.

Heavy casualties were also reported in Nanking during the air raid on that city on February 28.

Chinese newspapers expressed popular anger at these bombings and condemned United States assistance to the Nationalist regime on Taiwan.

* * *

Pacific Pact Scheme

BANGKOK reports say that the United States far-eastern diplomats and representatives who recently met in that city to discuss "containing communism" in Asia, came to the conclusion that the small southeast Asian states, still within the orbit of the great powers, are "clamoring for dollars and guns."

To deliver the dollars and the guns, various United States politicians are calling for the establishment of a "Pacific Pact."

Senator William F. Knowland (Republican, California), in Washington on March 3, proposed that the United States enter into a military pact with "key nations" in the Pacific area, including Kuomintang-held Taiwan, Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

He said that unless the United States were prepared to "help stabilize the military situation" in the Far East, it might as well forego any further economic aid to that area.

Economic aid alone, he said, "will not save southeast Asia from being taken behind the iron curtain."

Senator Knowland said that Japan should take part in the military pact, after the conclusion of the Japanese peace treaty.

Senator Knowland made these proposals to the Senate soon after the State Department had hinted to Congress that it might produce a southeast Asia aid program within the next three months.

The Department noted that US$ 100,000,000 in unused Kuomintang-aid money, voted by Congress last year, was available for the new foreign program.

Congress has given President Truman authority to spend the money in the "China area."

* * *

Preparations for Wartime

SENATORS learned at a secret session in Washington on March 2, that emergency plans are now ready for putting the United States on a wartime basis, including civilian defense against possible atomic bombing.

Senator Tydings (Democrat, Maryland) chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, told reporters that assurances to this effect were given to the Committee by the chief civilian planning agency, the National Security Resources Board.

Presidential Assistant John R. Steelman, who also serves as acting-chairman of the Board, presented a summary of defense and emergency mobilization plans at a secret Committee session on March 2.

Mr. Steelman was accompanied by Board members who have been drafting plans for industrial mobilization, manpower controls, and civilian defenses.

Asked if the unannounced session indicates possible threat of an immediate emergency, Senator Tydings said "No."

* * *

The Nazis Offer Help

GENERAL Kurt Hassó von Manteuffel, ex-Hitlerite panzer corps commander, said in Dusseldorf, West Germany, on March 2, that he had offered to raise 30 German divisions for the Western Union Defense area that was last year organized by British and American army chiefs.

The new German contingent would consist of an armored "core" supported by infantry, Manteuffel told the West German news agency *DPA*.

This former Nazi commander who has been linked with the Bruderschaft organization of ex-army generals in Western Germany, was giving details of a "western defense memorandum" submitted to West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer.

Manteuffel wants to organize an armed force that could fight against the Soviet Union for six months "before the United States could throw in its full power."

* * *

Atomic War Plans

A CONGRESSIONAL committee demanded, in Washington on March 2, that the United States review its plans for waging aerial atomic warfare, especially against big cities.

The House Armed Services Committee said that the demand for such a review was made by the nation's top civilian leadership—not the military high command.

In a report on its hearings into the so-called "Admirals' revolt against unification policies," the Committee noted testimony by General Omar Bradley that he and other members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff "in the absence of any guidance from their civilian supervisors" have had to assume what America's objectives are.

The report also said: "The Navy's contention was that existing strategic planning contemplates the slaughter of millions of non-combatants, the devastation of vast urban areas, virtually the destruction of the entire social fabric of the enemy."

Not in the Headlines

London—Three weeks before the British election, Clement Atlee and Winston Churchill sat down in a front pew in St. Paul's Cathedral for special pre-election services conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The text for the day, from St. Luke 6:39 was: "And He spake a parable unto them. Can the blind lead the blind? Shall they not both fall into the ditch?"

* * *

Berlin—A Stuttgart publishing house intending to print the maxims of the famous Chinese poet and philosopher Lao Tze, who lived about 2,500 years ago, has been notified by the American Counter-Intelligence-Corps (C.I.C.) that it is "strictly forbidden to publish the writings of Lao Tze-tung."

Atom Physicist Jailed

THE press of Britain and the United States is in an uproar over the case of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, one of Britain's foremost nuclear physicists who participated in the wartime development of the atomic bomb. Dr. Fuchs was arrested in Britain, where he was a senior employee of the Harwell atomic research station, on February 2. Enquiries instigated by the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation led to Fuchs' arrest on suspicion that he had "communicated to a person unknown information relating to atomic research which was calculated to be, or might be, directly or indirectly useful to an enemy."

Dr. Fuchs was a refugee from Nazi Germany who fled to Britain and, in 1942, became a British citizen. From 1942 on he participated in atomic research and the development of the atomic bomb in Britain and America. The charges against him alleged that, throughout this period, he had passed on atomic bomb secrets to the Soviet Union on his own initiative.

In a trial that lasted a little more than an hour, Fuchs pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment.

Following the trial, the British and American press demanded a "severe purge" of the British security services. Editorials declared that a full debate on the British Intelligence Service—M-15—must be one of the first duties of the new British parliament.

Regulations at the government's Harwell research station are to be completely revised and some senior officers may retire or resign.

* * *

US Coal Miners' Victory

THE month-old strike of America's soft coal miners ended on March 3 with striking victory for the miners who were awarded a 70 cents a day wage increase.

A joint committee in Washington hurriedly whipped into final form a new contract that ended the nation-wide coal stoppage.

The miners have reached a settlement with northern and western coal owners, and the new contract will affect 372,000 miners. Southern owners, employing 125,000 men, are still refusing to accede to the workers' demands, but are expected to fall into line as in the past.

The coal mine owners gave in to demands which will add more than $500,000 a day to miners' wages.

President Truman has cancelled his request to Congress for emergency powers to seize and operate the mines.

* * *

Soviet Currency Revision

THE Soviet Government announced in Moscow on February 28 that the rouble was now on a gold basis.

The United States dollar in future will be worth 4 roubles compared with 5.30 previously, the pound sterling 11.20 roubles compared with 14.84.

The rouble will be based on 0.222168 grams of fine gold.

On the basis of this revision, commodity prices and the cost of living for Soviet citizens will be greatly reduced. Food and other consumer goods will be much cheaper.

Prices quoted showed reductions on bread of 25.9 percent, cereals 14.8, meat varying from 24 to 28, fish from 10 to 30, butter 20, margarine 35, eggs 15, tea 10, cognac 25, table wines 35, dessert wines 49 and beer 30 percent.

Price reductions on cloths included cotton textiles of 15 percent, woollen 12, silk 20, ready-made clothing 10, socks and stockings 25, and leather footwear 15 percent.

The announcement said the reductions in prices of food and consumer goods would take effect from March 1 and claimed that they would mean a total economy in the cost of living of 110,000 million roubles.

Explaining why the rouble was to be placed on a gold basis the Council of Ministers, in its decree, stated that "the currency reform carried out in December, 1947, had liquidated the consequences of the war in the sphere of currency circulation and had restored the Soviet rouble to its full value.

"The simultaneous abolition of rationing and the considerable lowering of consumer goods prices, carried out three times between 1947 and 1950, have led to a still further strengthening of the value of the rouble and

Chinese Press Opinion:

Soviet Economy Today

COMMENTING on Moscow's announcement of a reduction in commodity prices and the new basis of exchange for the rouble, the *Sin Wen Jih Pao* of March 3, 1950 in an editorial entitled "Economic Superiority of Socialist Countries" points out that while prices are going up and wages going down in capitalist countries, Moscow's announcement indicates the "economic superiority" of socialist countries.

"This is the third time that prices have been reduced since the Second Monetary Reform which went into effect on December 16, 1947," said the article. "The reduction of prices means the elevation of the currency's purchasing power and improvement in the people's livelihood both materially and culturally.

"Since 1937, the official exchange rate of the rouble has been US$1 for 5.30 roubles and one pound sterling for 21 roubles (after the depreciation of the pound, the new rate was 14.84 roubles); now the rate has been raised to US$1 for four roubles and £1 sterling for 11.20 roubles."

"It is of special significance that the purchasing power of the rouble was raised domestically and abroad at a time when prices were rising and wages decreasing in capitalist countries. Look at the western countries that are embraced in the Marshall Plan or other American aid programs," says the *Sin Wen Jih Pao*. "All of them, whether in the Sterling Bloc or the Franc Bloc, are experiencing a depreciation of currency and rising prices, which result in great hardship for the people. The US dollar has not been depreciated openly, but its purchasing power is steadily decreasing, and the laboring class has suffered as a result."

The superiority of the USSR's currency, concludes the *Sin Wen Jih Pao*, is due to the fact that the socialist economic system is a superior system. "With well planned production and centralized agriculture, market prices are kept under control, and the purchasing power of the rouble is consolidated."

ON March 2, 1950 the *Sin Wen Jih Pao* editorialized on the February 28, 1950 directive promulgated by the State Administration Council of the Central People's Government pointing out that the measures regarding the land reformation program and the requisitioning of grain in the newly liberated areas were extremely important to large numbers of newly liberated areas which include East, Central and South China, the Northwest and the Southwest. "This is due to the fact that land reform is a pre-requisite for carrying out economic construction under new democracy and for transforming China from an agricultural into an industrial country. . .

"According to the measures now announced by the Central People's Government, during the transitional period preceding land reform in the various newly liberated areas, the reduction of rents should first be introduced and the re-distribution of land will follow after the next year's harvest. This is done to avoid any interruption of agricultural life during the busy months. . ."

The article discusses the eagerness of the people for land reform, and says that "during the period that precedes land reform, there exist many anomalies and shortcomings. Some undesirable landlords attempt to conceal their lands; others try to evade the requisitioning of grain in order to obstruct the smooth implementation of preparations for land reform. . ." With the promulgation of this directive, "the ratios for the requisitioning of grain during the period of rent reduction have been fixed, and due attention has been given to the problem of 'reasonable burden' in order that both landlords and tenants may have enough grain to maintain their living after delivering their share of grain. At the same time the directive instructs the various levels of the People's Government to give added guidance to the work of uniting spring cultivation and production for relief."

The editorial concludes by stating that if this policy is correctly executed, land reform can be fully achieved within two years time.

of its purchasing power, as well as to a higher exchange value in respect to foreign currencies.

"At the same time a depreciation of currencies had taken place in western countries and the process is continuing. This has led to the devaluation of some currencies.

"As regards the United States, the steady rise of consumer goods prices, with consequent inflation, frequently dealt with by responsible representatives of the United States Government, has led to a considerable drop in the purchasing power of the dollar.

"All these circumstances have resulted in the purchasing power of the rouble becoming higher than its official rate of exchange. Consequently, the Soviet Government has found it necessary to raise the official rates of exchange of the rouble and change the basis of calculation from the U.S. dollar, as established on July 19, 1937, to the more stable basis of gold, in conformity with the contents of the rouble."

* * *

Strikes in France

ALL French and Algerian ports were idle on March 4 as the Dockers' Federation staged a 24-hour "warning strike" in preparation for a ballot which is to decide for or against a strike of unlimited duration.

Marseilles, France's largest port, was working however as dockers there had staged their warning strike the previous week.

Cherbourg, France's third largest port, where the workers' union is reported to be strongest, was completely paralyzed.

The dock strike is in support of wage demands but is said to be linked with the French Communist Party's campaign to boycott the sending of military supplies to the French forces fighting in Vietnam.

Between 350,000 and 400,000 workers were already on strike throughout the country for higher wages—with threats of worse to come.

A strike of the capital's omnibus and underground Metro workers seemed inevitable when today's talks between union leaders and Transport Minister Jacques Chastellain ended, according to the unions, "without result."

The Government was holding 3,000 lorries ready for emergency transport.

About 70 percent of Paris civil servants had decided to stop work and the ground staff at Orly, the capital's main long-distance airport, went on strike.

Unrest was also spreading in the provinces.

The vast Alsace works of the Forges de Strasbourg and the Bugatti car factory became idle.

The Metal Industry Employers Federation seemed determined to stick to its offer of a five percent wage increase and was hoping the men would gradually drift back on those terms.

* * *

Twelve Europeans Banned

TWELVE leading Europeans have been denied permission to enter the United States, the State Department announced in Washington on March 3.

The group had planned to visit America to petition Congress and President Truman to end the East-West arms race.

In a formal statement, the State Department said that, on the basis of available information, the 12 delegates were "Communists or fellow-travellers and are, therefore, subject to exclusion from the United States under the immigration laws. The Department of State is, therefore, refusing to grant entry to the proposed delegation."

The statement said that the State Department had consulted with Republican and Democratic leaders in Congress who had agreed that the delegation should not be allowed to enter the United States.

The Week's Business

DEPOSITS have increased considerably at local banks lately, bringing about an easy money situation. At the beginning of the current week the Hsin Hua Commercial, Savings and Trust Bank reportedly held deposits running to some JMP30,000,000,000, representing an increase of almost 100 percent when compared with a month ago. As a result of the hikes in deposits, local banking houses are confronted with difficulties in seeking outlets for the funds.

Because of power restrictions many local industrial establishments are in financial difficulties, and when given loans are frequently not in a position to return them, at least within a short period. For this reason, a number of banks have attempted to extend loans to rural areas for promoting agricultural production as well as to reliable textile mills in Wusih, while some are still trying to invest in local establishments. The local Chung Hsin Textile Mill offered an example in this instance. It closed in the middle of January because it was unable to repay loans amounting to JMP1,350,000,000. As the management of the mill evinced confidence in the future of the textile mill, local banks, after due consideration, extended an additional credit of JMP1,500,000,000 to enable the factory to resume operations.

Eighteen private banks of Shanghai decided early in the week to extend agricultural loans jointly, and according to the preliminary plan 50 tons of fertilizers and 80,000 catties of potato seeds, equivalent to a value of JMP 250,000,000, will be released.

Meanwhile, under the easy money situation, local commodity markets maintained a steady trend during the week under review. The wholesale commodity price index for Thursday, March 2, was 25,126, and by the weekend it rose slightly to 25,237. Prices averaged slight declines in general after March 6.

Heavy sales characterized the local markets, as many factories and firms were understood to have been liquidating their goods to realize cash for the payment of Victory Bond subscriptions. In order to regulate the supply and demand, the local state trading corporations have been engaged in the collection of cotton yarn and other commodities both in the market and from the factories.

With the impending collection of the first period business tax for the current year and the payment for the Victory Bonds subscribed by various circles, an adjustment is expected in the idle capital situation in the market. Commodity prices are expected to rule stable for quite a period.

The collection of the first period business tax for the fiscal year of 1950 was actually started on March 1 by the Direct Tax Bureau, and is conducted in accordance with the provisional regulations governing the collection of business tax in the Shanghai Municipality announced on January 15. These measures differ from those governing the collection of the third period business tax for the second half of the past year in that all businesses have to pay business tax and that the tariffs have been raised appropriately. Commodity tax for stocks on hand, held by individuals or establishments, is slated to be paid before March 15, according to a new ruling recently announced by the Commodity Tax Bureau.

On Thursday, March 2, the Shanghai People's Government announced measures for the collection of the house tax for the spring season of 1950. According to these measures, the tax on houses for residential purposes was raised from eight to 10 percent.

These revised measures indicate that the taxation burden of the Shanghai citizens and industrial and commercial enterprises has become heavier. This increase in the taxation burden is rational, for city dwellers have in the past paid far less taxes than the rural population.

Foreign exchange rates were revised on March 3, averaging increases of some 10 percent.

Quotations

Following is a listing of representative commodity prices for the past week:

	Mar. 1 JMP	Mar. 8 JMP
Parity Unit	6,546	6,432
US dollar (note)	28,800	31,500
20's yarn	6,800,000	6,600,000
12-lb. cloth	314,000	300,000
Rice, 1st grade	285,000	285,000
Peanut oil	620,000	605,000
Coal briquette	32,500	32,500

Mr. McDermott, the Department's chief spokesman, said: "The opinion of Congress is that we should have no truck with these people."

The 12 delegates were to have represented on their mission the World Congress of the Partisans of Peace.

The following descriptions of the delegates were given:

Pablo Picasso: — "World-famous Spanish painter. A member of the French Communist Party since 1944, he has been a leading figure in the International Committee of the World Partisans of Peace."

Dr. Hewlett Johnson:—"Dean of Canterbury. Member of the Editorial Board of the 'Daily Worker.' Delegate to several conferences of the Partisans of Peace and British member of the World Peace Committee."

Ivor Montagu:—"British film producer, director and scenarist, and active in many phases of motion picture production. He has been a Communist Party member since 1932 and is a member of the 'Daily Worker' editorial staff."

Dr. Max Cosyns:—"Belgium's foremost atomic scientist and associate of Professor Piccard since 1932."

Eugene Aubel: — "Professor of chemistry and biology, University of Paris. A member of the French Communist Party. Delegate to the World Congress of Intellectuals in Wroclaw, Poland, in 1948 and member of the National Council of Combattants de la Liberte et de la Paix."

Hans Erni:—"Well-known Swiss modernist painter. A leader of the Swiss-Soviet Friendship Association."

Jean Lurcat:—"Artist reported to be a member of the French Communist Party."

Luigi Cacciatore:—"A parliamentary deputy, Cacciatore is a leader of the Italian Socialist Party which cooperates with the Italian Communist Party. He was Minister of Posts and Tele-communications in the de Gasperi cabinet in 1947."

Dr. Mario Montesi:—"Communal Councillor of Rome since the liberation. He was at one time a member of the Christian Democratic Party, but later joined the Christian Movement for Peace."

Giuseppina Palumac:—"A Socialist senator and former social worker, she was the first woman given a post in the Italian government after liberation. She is now an active member of Italian women's movements."

Professor Mario Oliviero:—"Highly-regarded Italian specialist in anatomy and one-time Rockefeller fellow in the United States. He took part in the Congress of Italian Culture in 1948."

Furio Diaz:—"Mayor of Leghorn since liberation, 33 years old, law graduate, formerly taught at the University of Pisa. Member of the Italian Communist Party."

* * *

Hongkong News Item

A RECENT item from Hongkong says that the first representative of the Central People's Government was expected to arrive in Hongkong on March 1. He is Tai Lin, who will be taking over the Chinese Maritime Customs office.

Articles of Interest:

The Sino-Soviet Treaty

THE conclusion of the 30-year Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, the Soviet loan to China of the equivalent of US$300,000,000 for reconstruction, the important agreements which deal with the future of the Changchun Railway, Port Arthur and Dairen, has brought forth a host of articles in the press here. Two of these are quoted hereunder:—

* * *

Shih Chieh Chih Shih (World Culture)

King Chung-hua writes:—"This alliance between the two great nations has been greeted with rejoicing . . . is a crushing answer to reactionary forces who hoped to undermine Sino-Soviet friendship . . . erects a strong wall against imperialist-fostered Japanese aggression . . . is a powerful factor for peace in the Far East . . . helps to guard China's efforts at peaceful construction on a long-term basis." Does the restoration of Port Arthur, Dairen and the China Changchun Railway indicate a change of front on Soviet Russia's part? asks this writer, and answers, no, the Soviet Union's policy towards China in her struggle for democracy has been consistently friendly since the day when, in 1917, she abrogated all unequal treaties made with China by the Tsarist regime. She has stood by, ready to aid the people of China, in spite of the treacherous tactics of the Kuomintang reactionaries. It is the situation, not the policy of the Soviet Union, that has changed, and so made the new Treaty possible. "The Sino-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact of 1937, and the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship of 1945," he recalls, "both helped us in our determination to carry on the war of resistance against Japan and our victory over the latter." But now, he points out, "great changes have taken place in China, the Far East and the whole world. The greatest of these has been the mighty victory of the revolution of the Chinese people."

King Chung-hua quotes from the present Sino-Soviet Agreement on the Changchun Railway, Port Arthur and Dairen, thus: "China and the Soviet Union recognize that since 1945, a basic change has taken place in the situation in the Far East, consisting of the defeat of imperialist Japan, the overthrow of the reactionary Kuomintang government, and the foundation of the People's Republic of China under a new people's government which has unified all China, is pursuing a policy of friendly cooperation with the Soviet Union, and has successfully proved itself capable of maintaining China's national independence and territorial integrity, as well as national honor and prestige." King Chung-hua continues: "Because of this new situation, the Soviet Government has decided to restore to the Government of the People's Republic of China, without compensation, all the rights and assets of the Changchun Railway, hitherto under the joint control of China and the Soviet Union; to withdraw Soviet troops from the naval base of Port Arthur, which was hitherto jointly used by both countries; and to transfer to China all assets in Dairen taken over or leased by the Soviet Union on the defeat of Japan." The writer points out, "Under the terms of the 1945 Treaty, the transfer of these assets and installations was not effective until 1975. But as China today is the new China of the people, and is no longer ruled by the Kuomintang reactionaries, the Soviet Union has decided to effect the restoration immediately on conclusion of the peace treaty with Japan, or, in any event, not later than 1952. The administration of Port Arthur and Dairen has in practice already been placed under the Chinese government. In the interim pending the formal transfer of these assets, only the Changchun Railway will still be under joint control, but even in this case the major positions of the administration will be held by Chinese and Soviet appointees alternately by rotation. The naval base of Port Arthur will likewise be controlled by a joint committee, the chairman of which will be a China and a Soviet appointee by rotation."

* * *

Chin Pu Jih Pao (Progress Daily)

Teng Wei-tsao writes on the Soviet loan: "The proceeds of the loan are to be used entirely for the purchase of equipment and other materials all directly needed for the restoration and development of the economy of the Chinese people." He comments: "In all the loans contracted by former regimes never has more than 38 percent of the proceeds been used for reconstruction purposes, while those contracted by the Kuomintang from American imperialism were chiefly used for the acquisition of war materials, surplus supplies and luxury items." He describes the favorable nature of the conditions stipulated in the current loan as "also unprecedented in history." The interest asked by the Soviet Union is a nominal one percent, as compared with from five to 10 percent on previous loans contracted by China. The period is 10 years. The computation of the loan on a basis of US dollars, and the basing of materials supplied on market values, "ensures the real purchasing power of the loan." There is a striking absence of the various forms of exploitation associated with the contracting of previous loans—discounts, agents' commissions, commissions on purchases. And "no demand is made on security, which in the past invariably led to serious encroachment on this country's administrative sovereignty, especially in the Customs and railways."

The Review's English Lesson CXXI

Colloquial Phrases

THIS week, we use as text some of the things said in an interview by former Marine Raider Evans Carlson, two days before his death in 1947. For two years after his return to the United States from China, he had vigorously advocated his ideas of democracy, which, in post-war America, brought forth bitter opposition.

"Once," Carlson said, smiling, "the Kuomintang feared me and tried to soften me up. I remember that when Chen Li-fu was Minister of Education he called me in and gave me a long song and dance about his efforts to create a democratic system of education in China. At the end of it all I asked him what his objectives were and he said, 'The final objective is to make the Chinese youth loyal to the Kuomintang.'"

To soften me up: to soften up is a colloquial phrase, which means to employ argument, propaganda, or almost any treatment thought effective, to persuade an individual or a group to accept a certain point of view. In this instance, Carlson means that the Kuomintang tried to persuade him that it was democratic.

A long song and dance: to give someone a song and dance is to "put on an act," to talk plausibly and persuasively in the hope of convincing someone. The use of the phrase, as in the above example, shows that the one who listens to such an argument or story realizes it is highly exaggerated or wholly untrue—"made up out of whole cloth."

At the end of it all: "it" is of course the tirade, speech, rigamarole given Carlson by Chen Li-fu; "all" suggests that the song and dance had been too long, there had been too much of it.

"The Kuomintang . . . can't win because the people aren't with them. The Yenan and Shansi forces of the Communists are going to unite with the forces in Manchuria and Chiang can't stop them. One day these forces will advance down into China on the same road the Manchus took. There will be years of fighting and famine and exhaustion if this war continues, and at the end the Communists will win."

Kuomintang . . . with them: this sentence illustrates the difficulties of number in English. Used as the name of a political group, "the Kuomintang" is a singular noun. But here, the meaning is the people in the Kuomintang, and the plural "them" refers to many individuals rather than to the party as a unit. British and American usage differs in this respect; for example, the British refer to the government as "them," while to the Americans, the government is "it."

Down into China: in English, "north" is "up" and "south" is "down." Thus, "He went up north," "He left the north and came down south."

"I don't know of any land in which America is really working to promote democracy today. . . . You know, being Left is our one hope now, and anyone on the Left is attacked. It's unpleasant, but it has to be accepted . . . anyone who stands by the interests of all the people is labeled "Red," so that the term has become a badge of honor, certainly to those who believe in the dignity and equality of human beings."

Land in which: "land" here means nation or country; Blake used the word in the line, "In England's green and pleasant land." "Where" could be used rather than "in which;" "I don't know of any land where America. . ."

Really: often used, as here, in the sense of "sincerely," "truly." The meaning of the sentence is, "There is no country where America is sincerely supporting democracy."

You know: a phrase often used in conversation to introduce a statement. As a conventional phrase, it does not mean "you (already) know what I'm going to say;" rather, the idea is, "you must agree that . . ." or "As you are aware . . ." and it implies that the speaker expects the person to whom he is talking to agree with the statement he is about to make.

Being Left: the present participle of the verb "to be" is here used with the adjective "left" as a gerund phrase: a verb form is used as a noun. What is our one hope now? "Being Left:" that is, Carlson says, we must take up a position somewhere to the left of center.

Anyone on the Left: that is, any progressive individual, or, as Carlson says a little farther on, "anyone who stands by the interests of all the people," as distinguished from special, privileged groups.

It's unpleasant: "it" refers to the situation just described. "Unpleasant" is a euphemism, or agreeable way of saying a harsh thing. The euphemism is apparently coming to be more and more widely used, for everything from simple matters of personal distaste to politics. Thus, a local euphemism is "night soil" for animal and human excrement. Or, it has been said that the situation in Greece has been "pacified," a pleasant-sounding word that covers up the horrors of a brutal suppression of a popular uprising against a corrupt regime.

Anyone who stands by the interests: here, "to stand by" means to support, to aid, to promote, or to maintain. In another context, the phrase has almost exactly the opposite sense, as "He stood by as the thieves ransacked the store." That is, he did nothing to prevent an illegal act; he merely watched from the sidelines and took no action to prevent it.

Labeled "Red:" a label is a paper wrapping or tag, with the name of the article to which it is attached, usually with a description of the article, etc. In the present usage, it means to name an individual or a group publicly, usually in the sense of attempting to vilify or harm the reputation of those so named.

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